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ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1859.

The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, on Wednesday, struck out the missions to Persia, Buenos Ayres, Switzerland and Rome—and a motion was made to strike out all the missions, except those of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Mexico, China, and Paraguay. We presume, that when the Committee rises, and the bill is reported back to the House, all, or very nearly all, of the now struck out missions will be restored. Among the members who advocated retrenchment was Mr. Garrett, of Va., on whose motion the mission to Rome was voted out.

Mr. Keitt, in a speech, declared himself for the acquisition of Cuba, without negotiation or any other tardy process. He did not extend the same favor to Mexico or Central America, which he thought were not needed to carry out the same principles of progress. Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the gentleman thought the United States had a right to take Cuba, because they had a government that he does not approve of.

Mr. Keitt replied that he did not; "but he would say that the long catalogue of aggressions, with the accumulated insults to her flag, invasions of her rights, and insults to her honor, gave the United States the right to declare war against Spain, and he contended that no nation would have the right to complain."

During the evening session, on Wednesday, Mr. H. Marshall, of Ky., made an able speech against the Republican party and their sectional issues. Mr. Scott advocated the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Andrews spoke against Free Trade, &c., &c. Some gentlemen asked and obtained leave to print speeches, instead of delivering them. Mr. Goode, of Va., was one of the latter—his health being such as to prevent him from speaking.

The Washington States says, that it has satisfactory information that the President is in no way responsible for the movement which was initiated a few days since, in a caucus of Democratic Senators. His policy in regard to the acquisition of Cuba, was fully communicated to the country in his recent message; with a specific recommendation of the measure which he thought of immediate importance to its success. If, meanwhile, any advice had been received of sufficient significance to warrant a resort to more prompt and peremptory expedients, he would have informed the Senate of the turn of fortune in an authoritative manner, and have demanded of Congress the means and the power to seize the fleeting opportunity. The States adds: "We have reason to believe that in its origin and purpose, the Cuban caucus of Democratic Senators was nothing more than an artifice by which certain persons proposed to signalize their zeal in support of a popular enterprise."

We had, in the foreign news, published yesterday, "indications of a coming storm" in Europe. Louis Napoleon copies the fashion of his "uncle," in making his communications, in *proprio persona*, to the ambassadors of foreign powers, at his levees. The London Times says:—

"The continental excitement respecting the Italian question has reached its crisis, and unless efficacious means of prevention be adopted, a collision will occur between Sardinia and Austria. Italians to invoke its assistance, and Austria does not recognize France as an Italian Power. Hence the had feeling between them."

The article from the Richmond Enquirer, in another column, on Mr. Slidell's Cuban proposition particularly, and on the schemes and plans of the Administration, generally, will attract attention, not only on account of the general correctness of the views presented, but from the vigor and independence with which they are stated.

We have received the January number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Also, a specimen sheet of Judge Wilson's new history of the Conquest of Mexico. The author differs materially from Prescott.

Mr. Keech, of Prince Georges county, Md., lost by the recent burning of his residence, not only the building and furniture, but a valuable library, cabinet, and philosophical apparatus.

The recent "revolution in Hayti," was, it is said, brought about by the courage of *fire men*. They took the matter in hand, and being joined by others, have proclaimed a republic in the dominions of Souleou.

F. H. Jordan, esq., has announced himself as a candidate for the House of Delegates, in Page county. Col. M. Spitzer, the former efficient delegate, we understand, declines a re-election.

John H. Jernigan, of Harrellsville, N. C., has been elected to deliver the Anniversary Oration before the Columbia Society of the University of Virginia, on the 12th of April next.

There was a considerable falling off in the exportation of vegetables from Bermuda, during the last year, as compared with the previous year.

A man named John Yates, formerly of Baltimore, has been arrested at Easton, on his own confession, for burning the Union Hotel last summer, and for stealing horses.

Dr. G. W. Newton, of Augusta, Ga., recently deceased, left \$80,000 to the Orphan Asylum of that city.

The Washington States says: "A party of select friends are reported to have assembled at the Treasury Department night before last, to take into consideration a new tariff bill. The assemblage is said to have been convened at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. After much discussion, involving considerable diversity of opinion, the meeting adjourned without coming to any settled conclusion. From this and other indications, Congress may prepare itself for a tariff bill in a very few days. It is apparent that the whole influence of the Executive is being directed to this end.—The prospect excites no little sensation among the States-right Democrats of the South and West; and there is talk to-day of assembling a party caucus to define and expound the old Democratic landmarks."

The debate on the Pacific Railroad bill, in the Senate, on Wednesday, turned on the amendment offered by Mr. Pugh, providing that the western terminus of the road should be assigned to some point on the eastern boundary of California. The motive of this amendment was declared to be found in the grave constitutional objections which existed in the case of any assumption of power in the Federal Government to build a railroad through a "sovereign State." This motion opened a wide discussion on the limitations of the Constitution, the powers of the Federal Government, the true principles of constitutional construction and interpretation. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Simmons, Benjamin, Davis, Green, Pugh and others, without reaching any determinate conclusion on that day.

In relation to the "Silver Bars" found in the house of our late Minister to Mexico, and which caused no little excitement in the Mexican capital, Mr. Forsyth has authorized the Mobile Register to say, that he assumes and avows the whole responsibility connected with the secretion of the treasure in question; that he is prepared to defend and justify the act; that he will make public all the facts and circumstances of the case as soon as it can be done with safety to the parties in Mexico, who would be exposed to peril in the civil war now raging in that country by their publication at this time; and that he is entirely confident his course in connection with the affair will meet the full sanction and approval of his countrymen as well as of his government.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House, requesting the President to communicate to that body the correspondence between this government and France and England, in relation to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, has reported to the President that it does not appear from the files and records of the State Department, that any such correspondence has taken place. The only correspondence between this government and those of France and England related to the Island of Cuba, is that which occurred between the Secretary of State and Count de Sartiges and Mr. Crampton, the French and British ministers, which was communicated to the Senate with the President's message on the 4th of January, 1856.

The Democrats in the Indiana Legislature held caucus on the 11th instant for the nomination of certain State officers. The Douglas men and Leocomptonists acted together, but the former controlled the caucus and nominated their men. Aquilla Jones, present Treasurer of the State, and one of the most prominent Douglas men in Indiana, was nominated for agent of State. The minor officers were also given to the Douglas men. The nominations were then ratified *in toto*, but not before Senator Heffern (Leocompton) with one or two others had held and sworn hostility to the new coalition.

The Richmond Whig has a long article in relation to the "State's guarantee to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad," and what it thinks and calls the interference with that guarantee by other Railroad companies—to the injury of the Fredericksburg route—allowing passengers to travel from the South to the North by some other way than over that road. The matter is now before the Court of Appeals, which tribunal, we presume, will soon give a decision in the case. Until then, there must be of course two sides to the question, even in a legal point of view.

The Providence Journal, in alluding to the newspaper criticisms recently made in various journals throughout our country, regarding modern oratory, thinks "it cannot be called debate or discussion that prevails in Congress. Long speeches, prepared beforehand, and delivered whenever the member can get the floor, without reference to the question, nominally under consideration, have quite superseded that debate which is intended to bring to light the merits, and to expose the defects of a proposition. It does seem that this evil must cure itself. These long speeches, everybody knows, are neither listened to, nor read. It is not possible that they will be endured forever."

The Senate has confirmed Rush Elmore as Associate Justice of Kansas. He was removed from the same position by President Pierce at the time Governor Reeder was displaced as Governor of that Territory. The nomination of Townsend Harris as minister to Japan, is postponed. Lieut. Col. John Harris is confirmed as colonel, in the place of Brigadier Gen. Henderson, deceased, colonel and other subsequent promotions in that branch of the service have been confirmed.

The Washington Union says, it is the "deal or delay of justice that has raked up all private solicitations before Congress to a game of chance, has driven original claimants from its doors, and has attracted to the Capitol the troops of pushing and ingenious agents, who constitute the 'swarm' around Congress, and what cannot be obtained through the merits of their cases, some of them try to obtain by ingenious appliances of intimidation."

The New York Evening Post says, "it is true the Republican party is based upon one idea, but takes an almost infinite variety of shapes in its application to our public policy." Upon which the New Haven Register remarks: "We doubt if a fair definition could have been given, even as *Signor Blitz's* excellent handkerchief, which can be made to take any shape, from a teatop to a side saddle."

Gov. Wise has been elected to deliver the address before the two literary societies of Hampden Sidney College, at its commencement in June next.

Francis Baxter, son of a very respectable dealer in glass and china ware, in Kettering, England, shot himself through the head on Christmas day, just as he was about to be married to Sarah Morris—a very nice young lady, who waited long and vainly for him in bridal array for the ceremony to take place because his father opposed the match.—He was a fine youth, of pleasing manners and steady conduct.

The next letting of the Post Office contracts, somewhat changes the route between Leesburg and the Point of Rocks. There is to be a semi-weekly mail between the two points, via Gooesville, and a daily mail via Waterford. Whilst this arrangement will not materially effect Leesburg, it will give to the citizens of Waterford the benefit of a daily mail from the East.

A detachment of United States troops left New York on Saturday, in command of Lieut. L. O. Morris, first artillery, for Fort Monroe, Virginia, where they are to organize company K, third regiment artillery, under control of Capt. Edward C. O. Ord, who has been specially ordered from Oregon, (without his company, however,) for the purpose of establishing an artillery school for practice.

The ship Manhattan, which has arrived at New York, fell in with the British bark Franklin, dismasted. She rescued the captain and crew, who tell a fearful tale of suffering. The captain's wife and child were swept overboard and lost, and the survivors were two days without food.

Another of those meetings in favor of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," which have been so frequent in New York, of late years, was held in that city on Friday night. We are informed that it was a large one, and that it was intended as a "manifestation of the solidarity of the Nations."

The Milwaukee Light Guard, Capt. John C. Starkweather, have determined to make a four weeks' pleasure campaign early next Spring, and visit Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

A late Mason Citizen publishes the acts of the late Georgia Legislature. Among them we find the following:—"1st. To alter and amend the character of the city of Macon."

The miners are vacating the Gila gold mines, in consequence of the cold. The number there has already been reduced to about a hundred.

The large steam factory works of Mr. George Bishop, at Newbern, (N. C.) were destroyed by fire, on Monday morning last. Loss about \$14,000.

Rev. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, preached at Tallahassee, Florida, on Sunday last.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Boston, Jan. 19.—Harnden's express, on its way from New York, here last night, was robbed of a large amount of money. By some means or other the iron safe, in which funds and other valuable articles were conveyed, was broken open and the robbery effected.—Those connected with the Express Company here are unwilling to tell the amount of the property stolen. It is supposed, however, to be considerable. No clue has yet been had to the robbers. [The amount is said to be \$1,200.]

Boston, Jan. 19.—The anniversary of Webster's birthday was celebrated last evening at a banquet at the Revere House, and was presided over by Hon. Caleb Cushing. Speeches were made by the president, Hon. Rufus Choate, ex-Governor Gardner, Prof. Felton, B. F. Hallett, Hon. Mr. Seymour, of England, Lord Cavendish and others. Mr. Webster, from Cape Town, Nov. 27, reports the small-pox and fever raging there with great fatality. The Cape Town Advertiser says that if proper remedial measures had been adopted one thousand lives would have been saved in the brief time the epidemic has been raging.

Hartford, Jan. 18.—Dwight Lewis, of Toland county, was today nominated by the Republicans of the 1st Congressional district as their candidate in the coming spring election to represent them, in place of E. Clark Jr., whose term expires with the present Congress.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19.—The pioneer steamer *Laurel* has just arrived here from the Deep River mines, towing two barges of coal. A valuable one hundred guns is being fired in honor of the event.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The Senate has passed the House bill for the suppression of the border difficulties with an amendment placing \$20,000 at the disposal of the governor, with liberty to act as he thinks proper.

Albany, Jan. 18.—Resolutions were introduced into the Senate this morning, providing for the introduction of thirty millions for the purchase of Cuba.

Montreal, Va., Jan. 18.—Ex-Gov. Slade died at Middlebury, on Sunday.

Revival of the Whig Party.

From all quarters we receive the most gratifying evidences that the hallowed recollections which cluster around the name of the Whig Party, are yet fresh and generous in the hearts of an enlightened and patriotic people. There is in the very name a spell-word to conjure up the deepest reverence for whatever is venerable in the Republic—a renewed stimulus to patriotism to exert its hopeful energies for its rescue and preservation. They err who think the Whig Party will be extinct. It lives in all its pristine strength, in the hearts of thousands upon thousands of the American people, good statesmen, whose lives were spent in illustrating its conservative and salutary principles. It will rise again, as surely as the Republic endures—not, possibly, to be the dispenser of patronage and the distributor of partisan "spoils," but to at least exert a salutary restraining influence upon the mad and factious tendencies of the times. It will rise again, as surely as that Truth, though crushed for a time, reasserts its omnipotence and will be sustained by tens of thousands of good men, who were never before affiliated with it, but who prefer purity to party.

Therefore, to see that the Whig is beginning to work in Mississippi, as well as in Tennessee.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Fulfil Pronunciation.

Some one who has been visiting one of our popular up-town churches, gives a graphic description of fashionable pronunciation among our gilded gossamers. He says that the text was, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear," which the preacher rendered, "He that hath yabs to hear, let him yah."—*N. E. Times.*

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Utah papers up to the 15th December, have been received. They contain very little of general interest. Peace, however, continues in Utah, and, like the rest of mankind, the Saints "are marrying and giving in marriage" and attending to all the claims of society and existence. The weather had been excessively cold, and further reports of its dreadful effects are in the news.

A slip from the Provincetown, Cape Cod, Banner, gives the following melancholy intelligence:—"We are at last reluctantly compelled to admit that there is little or no hope that the three missing 'Bankers'—the Mountain Wave, James Porter and Palestine—at this place, will ever return. They must have foundered in the severe gales of October and November, as otherwise something would have been heard from them ere this. By this disaster half a dozen families in Provincetown are bereft of husbands and fathers. In one vessel there were three brothers by the name of Killbuck. In all, some twenty-four persons are supposed to be lost, belonging in various parts of the country."

An association, styling itself the General Workmen's Union, is in session in New York. What nationality takes the most interest in the movement may be inferred from the names of the delegates. New York is represented by Feibel, Piester, Hanan, Heerbrand, Harvelum and E. Kapp; Caristadt by Quiminger; Williamsburg by Potz; Philadelphia by Reuter; Cleveland by Kolenander; Chicago by Kittel; Boston by Brand and Dr. Donal; and Louisville by Hoedel. The delegates there labor to elect a President of the United States pledged to carry out their principles.

About 8 o'clock on the night of the 8th instant, the jail at Omaha was entered by a party of fifteen or twenty men, who took therefrom two prisoners, and, after having conveyed them some eight miles from the town, hung them in their shackles. These victims to popular vengeance were from Harrison county, in Iowa. The name of one was Braden, and of the other Daley. They were charged with horse-stealing.

With one exception, the European gaming establishments are said to have had a most prosperous season, and have distributed enormous dividends. The Wiesbaden Bank, in spite of the heavy contributions which it is forced to pay to the town, has paid a dividend of 25 per cent. That of Hamburg was larger, notwithstanding a loss of 800,000 francs which inaugurated the season.

Capt. McKinley, formerly the editor of the Holmes county (Ohio) Farmer, and more recently a captain in the Mexican war, died suddenly at Osego, on the Saturday before New Year's. He had contracted habits of intemperance in Mexico, and at Osego, having met with congenial friends, he sat down to play at cards with them, and fell dead with the curls in his hand.

By way of New Orleans, we learn that on the 31st of December, the junta popular in the City of Mexico, formed of a great majority of the conservatives and the clergy, established a program of government, which proclaimed the inviolability of corporation property, and protests against the alienation or mortgage of national territory.

It is mentioned to the credit of John Bard, who resides at Ananade, in the town of Red Hook, in Dutchess county, New York, a gentleman of large wealth, and also of large heart, that in six years he has expended over sixty thousand dollars in erecting and supporting chapel schools, night schools, and clergymen, and in other kindred work.

The English papers announce the death of that learned scholar and philologist, the venerable John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardiff, which took place after a long and severe illness. Archdeacon Williams was for 20 years Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, and his success as a teacher was proved by the eminence of his pupils.

In a speech in New York, the other evening, Rev. Mr. Scudder, the Hindostani missionary, said that the home of the American Pantheists was in India. Pantheism is the belief of the Hindus, and he could point to the original Sanscrit stanzas from which those celebrated ones, entitled "Brahma," by Emerson were taken.

The net proceeds of the late Festival at the Academy of Music in New York, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, are returned at twelve hundred dollars. Miss Laura Keane has paid over six hundred dollars, the proceeds of the representation at her theatre of "Our American Cousin."

The Henderson (Min.) Democrat says that many of the Sioux Indians in that State have adopted the habits and customs of civilized white men and become very respectable Indians. This gratifying change has been brought about through the efforts of the Indian agent.

The Suez and Alexandria Railroad is now open in its entire length, from Alexandria, on the Mediterranean Sea, to Suez, on the Red Sea. The distance between the two seas is about the same as from London to Manchester.

An extra from Inlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter states that they have detected lately an entirely new counterfeit, purporting to be a \$5 note issued by the Union Bank of Reading, Pa. It is unlike the genuine, and may therefore be easily detected.

Hiram Ketchum, esq., the newly elected President of the New York Whig General Committee, at its last meeting, delivered an address, in which he laid down the platform of a new political organization, to be on the basis of the old Whig party.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, does not hesitate to say that if the thirty millions asked for Cuba should be voted, he did not know where the money was to come from, as there was none in the Treasury.

Dr. Martin, of Baltimore, and pursuer of the steamer Oregon, it seems, was neither "drowned" off the aboriginal steamer, nor "robbed," as was recently stated. It is now said that he has gone to the city of Mexico.

The New York Times mentions the arrival in that city of an old sailor named Joseph Marks, who had travelled all the way on foot from Washington, where he had been, fruitlessly expecting an increase of his pension.

Major Hentzelman, Indian Agent, has gone from Fort Yuma to reclaim a woman and two children, from the Mohave Indians, taken captive from an emigrant train which was attacked on the Colorado last fall.

The Reform movement, inaugurated in England, by Mr. Bright, meets with but little favor, and certainly causes none of the excitement which distinguished previous agitations for similar objects.

The Hagerstown Torch-light says that about \$175,000 has now been subscribed of the \$200,000 required to re-construct the Franklin Railroad.

Late Foreign News.

The London Times' article, alluding to the corroboration by the menacing and impatient language addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Austrian envoy, which caused an instantaneous fall of 1 per cent, in bonds on Monday, and which excited extraordinary comment, says, that capitalists, notwithstanding the phrase that "the Empire is peace," are disposed more than ever to question whether a peace that is attended every three months by some manifestations that put all neighboring nations on the defensive, is not almost as bad as actual hostilities.

M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister, it appears, was not the only member of the diplomatic body that was snubbed at the Imperial levee at the Tuilleries, on Saturday. The Papal Nuncio left the levee disconcerted at the coldness of the reception he met with from the Emperor—a fact which harmonizes with the reports that his Imperial Majesty has been baffled and opposed in his Italian policy by Austria and the Pope, and that the latter has become the obedient friend of Franz Joseph. Napoleon is evidently angry, and either cannot or does not choose to conceal his mortification.

The Times, in a leader, states its opinion that the Italian question has reached a crisis. Whether this crisis has been in any way hastened by the French Emperor for the purpose of his own ambition, may be uncertain; but that it has arrived there is no doubt. On both sides there is an expectation that the ensuing Spring will bring forth some important event.

The Prince of Wales is going to Rome. His royal highness will start on the 10th or 11th instant. He will be accompanied by Mr. Tarver, his two equerries, and some other attendants. The Prince will take with him some carriages, and a suitable number of horses and servants. His royal highness will pursue his studies at Rome for about five months, when he will return to England.

The Court Journal says:—"We have been told by a gentleman connected with the Turkish Embassy, that the principal reason for such unavailing research after the dead body of Ali Ghahbi Pasha, lately drowned in the Bosphorus, was owing to the Pasha having on his finger at the time of his death the splendid diamond ring sent by Mahmoud, as a signal for the massacre of the disaffected."

The fall of a crowded staircase on Monday night, at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent street, London, has resulted in the serious injury of fifty persons, one of whom has died, and two or three others are not expected to recover.

The report that Austria is likely to send troops to the fortress of Belgrade, has caused a panic, but it is not probable that she will do so, unless with the consent of the other parties to the treaty of Paris.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon has appointed a commission to consider a plan for establishing steamers to run from Algeria to the Isle of Reunion, Suez, India, and China.

The Bulletin des Lois publishes an imperial decree, dated December 18, formerly ordaining that the Cathedral of St. Denis shall be the burying place of the Emperors of the French. It is known to be the wish of the Emperor to remove the remains of his ancestors from the Invalides to St. Denis, but Prince Jerome is opposed to the measure, and in all probability the splendid tomb in the Invalides, of which he is the guardian, will not be desecrated as long as he lives. The Emperor thinks it would be more "dynastic" that his family should be buried among the ancient Kings of France.

The official Gazette of Rome, under date of the 24th of December, denies that there is any misunderstanding between the French and Papal Governments. For all that, the private letters from influential and well-informed parties residing in the Eternal City, say that a coolness does exist. The Pope is said to be annoyed at the annoyance occasioned to him by the reinforcement of the French garrison, a step he had opposed, and which has been effected in defiance of his wishes. Another cause of the unpleasantness between the two governments is the fortifying of Civita Vecchia, which the French are very serious about, but which is an eyesore to the Pope.

Additional arrests of parties connected with the Phoenix Club, in Ireland, had been made, and on New Year's day the examination of the parties first arrested was concluded, resulting in the commitment of thirteen of the prisoners for trial, without bail, one admitted to bail, and two retained as witnesses.

The Paris *Patrie*, alluding to the report on the Bourse, to the effect that dissensions exist between France and Austria says:—"We are authorized to state that no new circumstance justifies the rumor in question." [The *Patrie* is *affligé* by its announcement did not quiet the fears of a rupture.]

The Kansas Frands Proved!

We publish this morning, a highly important letter, signed by Ex-Governor Walker and Ex-Secretary Stanton, of Kansas, relating to the celebrated forged return from the precinct of Oafofo, in the county of Johnson, rejected by them on the 19th of October, 1857. It will be remembered that the rejection of this forged return by Messrs. Walker and Stanton decided the political complexion of the Territorial Legislature for Kansas in that year. It will also be remembered that the Leocompton papers, including those which subsequently supported the Administration, most vehemently denounced these distinguished gentlemen for their action against the fabricated returns, and insisted that they were legal and genuine. It now appears by the letter of Mr. Bott Jones, one of the judges of the election at Oxford, whose name purported to authenticate the returns, that they never subscribed them, nor authorized any one to do so for him, and consequently that they are an admitted forgery, as alleged at the time by Messrs. Walker and Stanton. It is, therefore, now a conceded fact that the Oxford returns were a forgery, and that they were repudiated by Messrs. Walker and Stanton, notwithstanding they were so violently assailed at the time for acting upon that which was to them a certainty.—There is the more importance attached to this fact from the circumstance that these Oxford and other forgeries were incorporated into the Leocompton Constitution, and avowedly constituted a part of the legislative apportionment adopted by that instrument. It is clear, then, that the Leocompton Constitution was based upon fraud and forgery, and should, of course, for that reason, have been rejected by both houses of Congress.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Prince Georges County Md. A NEW LANDLORD.—Mr. John E. Gardiner, late of Bladensburg, has taken the Hotel owned by Mr. Fielder Suit, in this village, and has repaired and thoroughly renovated it. Mr. G. is an accommodating gentleman, and under his management this House is likely to maintain its ancient renown.

LAND SALE.—C. C. Magruder and D. C. Digges, as Trustees, sold last week a Tract of Land near this village, belonging to the heirs of the late Thos. Sasser. It contained 300 acres; and was purchased by Mr. J. Thomas Sasser.—*Richmond Gazette.*

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY under the firm of J. B. & R. H. W. 703, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling the best quality of paper, and other articles, at a moderate price.

JOHN B. HUNTON, Buckland, Va. ROBT. H. HUNTON, Alexandria, Va. Jan 8—edit

Mr. Slidell's Cuban Proposition.

The proposition of Senator Slidell to place \$200,000,000 "as an instalment for the purchase of Cuba," in the hands of the President, is treated by the press with a superficial comment scarcely more satisfactory than the marked indifference to its passage or rejection, which seems to possess both Houses of Congress, with regard to most of the starting propositions, Executive or Legislative in their origin, which have distinguished the present session of Congress.

Mr. Slidell's proposition is not, however, so sincerely treated, he allowed to pass through default of opposition, or by surfeiture. The serious financial embarrassments in which it cannot fail to involve the country, offers a serious obstacle to a scheme which affords no perceptible promise of countervailing advantages.

When a proposition is made to raise the public debt, (which, twelve months ago, stood at "0"), by a single coup, to \$100,000,000, we have the right to demand some substantial evidence of good to be accomplished, of benefit to be derived. What is the immediate object or necessity to be met by this appropriation of money to cox a purchase? The sum offered, however important it may be to our depleted treasury, is entirely too insignificant to tempt the cupidity of Spain. It is not even pretended that this \$200,000,000 would be regarded as a sufficient equivalent for the purchase of Cuba. Indeed, it is regarded as a mere "instalment" by the proposer himself.

In what manner, then, is this instalment to be rendered an inducement to Spain for the sale of Cuba? In the earlier years of our Republic, when the galvanic wire of Alexander Hamilton had scarcely revived the pallid corpse of public credit, when our Government was a mere "paper empire," when the permanency of the Union was as doubtful and more doubted than the solvency of the treasury, it was natural that foreign nations should demand some pledge in the way of prospective appropriation, before negotiating for the transfer of valuable Territories. But now, will it be pretended that Spain doubts or can doubt the ability of the Federal Government, to raise and appropriate without delay or impediment the whole sum however large, which may, and whenever it may be required for the purchase of Cuba?

Why, then, shall the appropriation be made? If it is intended as a link in the policy of practical argument by which it is attempted to force on us an increase of tariff duties—that line of vicious management which would increase expenditures, present and prospective, for the purpose of increasing the rates of taxation, only for the ultimate purpose of stimulating certain branches of industrial pursuit at the expense of all other pursuits and occupations, then we owe it to ourselves and to the principles of the party to which we owe our honest loyalty, to crush this ranting as we would a snake, and would assail the protective system itself. Nay, the "unifying" "it" is scarcely necessary, for whatever may be the *intent* of Mr. Slidell's proposition, its *tendency* of domestic influence is obviously what we indicate.

But there is another supposition, the most probable of all, and one which will not fail to receive immediate credence in Europe, to the exclusion of all others; that this appropriation is intended, not as an instalment of a roundsum to be fixed by a future treaty as the amount of purchase money to be paid over to Spain, but as a pledge to be employed in secret negotiation with Spanish officials, so as to induce the accomplishment of a treaty of purchase.

We will not pause to discuss the morality of such an arrangement, nor the probability of such intent. Whether this be the intent or not, it will at once be recognized as such by European diplomatists, and this alone will be sufficient to delay the acquisition of Cuba. The ostentatious publicity which has unfortunately been given to diplomatic documents bearing on this question, and the loose, vague, devil-may-care tone of undetermined rashness, which has characterized the whole, has marked Congressional discussions on the same subject, have already served to awaken and irritate the selfish apprehensions of England and France, to call into exercise all their resources of diplomatic management and powerful influence at the court of Madrid, to arouse in Spain if not in Cuba, all the opposition of national jealousy. We have lost much ground both as regards time and international confidence, by inopportune movements for the acquisition of Cuba.

At present, an assistance from all public demonstration, if not an entire "masterly inactivity," is what is needed to ripen this fruit of territorial aggrandizement.

There are more reasons than one to justify such a conservative course, and to require its adoption. In order to succeed in any one of the great objects of domestic or home policy, we must retrench not only the present rates of expenditure, but also the extravagant list of magnificent schemes which has received the sanction of the Executive. To accomplish anything at all, we must restrain our expenditure, and we must not, as the great Napoleon, himself, utilized the resources of an empire at his sole command, never ventured the simultaneous accomplishment of so many daring projects. The acquisition of Cuba, at a minimum expense of \$100,000,000, the construction of a Pacific railroad, at perhaps double the figure; a Mexican protectorate; international preponderance in Central America, in spite of all the Powers of Europe; the submission of distant South American States; the repulse of unwarrantable demands, in which the selfish policy of foreign encroachment is deeply interested; the enlargement of the navy; a largely increased standing army; a vital reactionary change in the mode of collecting revenue, directly opposed to the current of free trade sentiment which is now drawing into its channel all the nations of the earth; a gigantic financial revolution, which contemplates a transfer of all the power over banking and industrial corporations, from the hands of the States to those of the Federal Government, involving a monopoly of monetary command at the centre of the country—what Government can afford to trade—what Government can afford to possibly meet all the exigencies of such a host of non-vanishing? What treasury could afford the drain required to supply it?

No, this sort of thing is out of the question. This chasing after a multitude of objects, will inevitably lose us everything of solid benefit, besides involving us in complicated embarrassments, which the wisdom of a subsequent century will hardly be sufficient to unravel. We want a Napoleon in the field. We want some man who can concentrate all the energies and resources, governmental and national, on some one great point of reform and advancement.—Abundant promises, magnificent and various, although mutually destructive, may indeed win for an Administration, an agglomeration of tolerances, and of *suppléants*, from conflicting interests and interested contestants. But the Administration, which aims to secure for itself, or for the party which it represents, the confidence and the earnest co-operation of popular support, or which aims still higher at the speedy accomplishment of great and beneficial public measures, such an Administration must be chary of promises, and must resort to a concentration of purpose, and a provident consolidation of public resources.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

FISHERY FOR RENT.—I will rent for the ensuing year, or if desired, for a term of years, the FISHING SHORE, known as the "FISHING SHORE," situated on the Bay of the Chesapeake, near the mouth of the Potomac River. It is situated on the Bay of the Chesapeake, near the mouth of the Potomac River. It is situated on the Bay of the Chesapeake, near the mouth of the Potomac River. It is situated on the Bay of the Chesapeake, near the mouth of the Potomac River. It is situated on the Bay of